THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)		$10
"	12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1853. No. 10.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina. Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide, Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do. All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts. DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.
FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.
The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.
I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.
Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.
Cutting done promptly.
To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "
Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " " "
Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.
Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.
ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.
Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost. SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same. JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats, Cloth Caps of every variety and price, Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos*. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.
The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.
The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.
For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.
Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.
We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.
☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh*, July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.
SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.
The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "
A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slipppers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.
Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire GOOD work and GOOD materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.
☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.
Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.
All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.
N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.
Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD, No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

LADIES' GAITERS AT $1 50.—JUST RECEIVED at the Ladies' Saloon, 200 pairs Ladies' Black Gaiters at $1 50, a superior article, thick and thin soles.
Also, Ladies' Heel Gaiters and Ladies' Gaiters to button at the side, something new.
The various kinds of Ladies' Gaiters, its numerous qualities, colors and make, is truly enormous at the Ladies' Saloon, and we can please every Lady with an article to suit her own taste.
☞ The prices of our goods are actually cheaper for the quality than any others in the State, and we shall always sell them at the lowest figure.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va. Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

QUILTED BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE Ladies' Saloon, two trunks of Gents Quilted Boots, a most superior article for Winter, and for the approaching wet season. Call and supply yourselves at once, while you can get a good fit.
Also, just received, Gents Dress Boots, of medium thickness, for Winter. They are beautiful.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, sign of the large Plate Glass Windows.
Orders from the country carefully attended to.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., sole Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.
Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M. D., with 177 new illustrations.
For sale only by H. D. TURNER, at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.
Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,
Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,
Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,
Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,
Youatt on the Pig,
Hoare on the Grape Vine,
Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.
The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,
Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,
The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,
The Rose Culturist,
Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNFR, Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR, Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.
REFERENCES.
Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

STILL THEY COME.—J. J. BIGGS & CO., HAVE just received another lot of fine Over Coats, also cheap Sack and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c.
Our stock is replenished every month by the senior partner of the firm, who resides in one of the principal Northern Cities, and thus it is we assure the public that we can and will sell clothing as low for cash, as any other house in the State. Call at our well known, cheap cash store, and examine for yourself.
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1853. 3—4t.

JUST INAUGURATED.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, having just completed their new and splendid Store and fitted it up in a magnificent style invite the early inspection of the public. They have spared no expense to make it in point of size, arrangement and taste, a model establishment, and confidently challenge the admiration of all who pay them a visit.
They earnestly hope that the pains they have thus taken to please and gratify their friends and the public, will be generally appreciated, and they will examine their Store and its contents without delay. The sky-light over the salesroom will afford new attractions and assistance to the purchaser, and they can assure their friends and customers that they can furnish them with almost every article which can be called for in any establishment at moderate prices, such as will please the purchaser, and do justice to themselves.
They return to the community their thanks for their past liberal encouragement, and invite attention to the following articles:
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Black Gros DeRhine Silks, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 34 inches,
" Fig'd Silks,
" Wat'd do.
Rich Pl'd Chameleon Silks,
Gros DeNaples "
Poult DeSoi "
Brocaded, Fig'd and plain Silks,
Plain, blue and wat'd do.
Plain, fig'd " white do.
Morcelline, Florence and Lutestring Silks.
Worsted Dress Goods.
Super French Merino, all shades,
English and German do.
Plaid French DeLaines,
Solid col'd, do.
Printed Mouslin do.
Plaid Poplins,
Gala Plaids and pl'd Raw Silks,
Col'd Paramattas,
Plaid Valencians,
DeBege.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Bl'k Bombazine,
" Challey
" Mouslin DeLaines,
" and wh't "
" Canton Cloths,
" Alpacca's,
Mantillas, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.
Silk velvet, Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas,
Cloth Cloaks and Talmas,
Tarletane and Cashmere Shawls,
" " Scarfs and Neck Ties,
Bl'k and Col'd Long Shawls,
" " Merino do.
Low Priced Blanket do.
Dress Trimmings.
Plain and Point'd Bl'k Velvet,
" " Col'd do.
Galloon Trimmings and Gimp,
Sack Flannels.
Ladies' and Children's Sack Flannel,
Worsted Sacks,
Rigaletts, Hoods, &c. &c.
Ribbons.
Neck, Sash, Bonnet, Taffeta and triming Ribbons,
Gloves.
Gents and Ladies' Kid Gloves,
" " Silk "
" " Buck "
" " Cashmere
Boys, Misses and Children "
Bonnets.
Ladies' Silk Bonnets,
" Mourning do.
" and Misses Straw do.
Lace Goods.—(a large assortment.)
Honiton, Maltese and Brussels Collars,
Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
French worked Collars,
" Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
Muslin Bands, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Hdkfs. from 12c to $25,00.
Hosiery.
Ladies' Bl'k and White Silk Hose,
" " Raw Silk do.
" White and Colored do.
Misses and Inf'ts wh't, col'd and strip'd Hose,
Gents. Bl'k, white and striped Hose,
Gents Bro and Blue and striped Hose,
Boy's Hose, (all colors.)
GENT'S. DEPARTMENT.
Bl'k and Col'd French Cloths,
" " Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c,
Vestings, Silk and Worsted,
Cravats and French Neck Ties.
Servant's Wear.
Marlboro' and Gala Plaids,
Plaid and Solid Linseys,
Kerseys, &c. full assortment,
Blankets and Flannels.
10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 Bed Blankets,
Servant's do.
Crib, do.
Travelling do.
Silk and Worsted Flannels,
Welch do.
In fact all grades.
Groceries.
Stuart's Syrup, Family Molasses,
Java and Mocha, Rio and Laguria Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and tallow Candles,
Lime, Salt, and Flour,
Boots Shoes and Gaiters.
Gent's Common Peged Boots,
" Water Proof do.
" Single and double sole Brogans,
" Lined Kip do.
" " Calf do.
" Patent Opera Shoes,
Ladies' Bl'k and Col'd City made Gaiters,
With and without Tips,
Children's Shoes.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, October 1, 1853. 91—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.
Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.
REFERENCES.
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

TEACHERS WANTED.—A MALE AND FEMALE Teacher to take charge of Academies in Wilson, N. C. A married gentleman and his lady would be preferred. Schools to commence on Monday, 2nd Jan'y, 1854. Applicants will state their terms. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended.
Address the subscriber, at Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C. A. S. COTTON, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—t15thD.

FRUITS! FRUITS!—24 BOXES BEST LAYER and Bunch Raisons, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
1 bbl. fresh Currants,
2 boxes Lemons,
2 bbl Northern Apples,
Bordeaux Almonds, Peccan-nuts, Palm-nuts, &c., at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
(*Concluded.*)

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

I cannot withhold the expression of my opinion that the present organization of the navy is not only essentially defective and unwise, but is in its practical operation working palpable and serious mischief to the efficiency and character of that branch of the public service.

I am not insensible to the fact that proposals for radical reform, however much suggested by the results of experience, observation, or reflection, are often viewed with distrust and doubt, as rash innovations upon familiar and long-established systems—clung to, sometimes, with tenacity and abandoned generally with reluctance. From a sense of justice to the service and duty to the government, I venture to expose to view some of those defects, and briefly recommend remedies by which, it is hoped, they may be, to some extent, removed. This subject has long attracted the attention of those whose occupation or association has brought them in contact with the navy, and as it has more recently won the consideration of Congress and the public; great solicitude is felt, great hope is entertained, that the much-needed relief will be no longer delayed.

The great evil in our present system is, that neither merit, nor sea-service, nor gallantry, nor capacity, *but mere seniority of commission, regulates promotion and pay.* The gallant, chivalrous men of the navy feel subdued, dispirited, discouraged; their ardor is chilled; the fire of their young ambition and pride is well nigh extinguished; many are leaving the service to which they have so long fondly clung; many remain only because of the cherished expectation of reform. The officer who encounters all the perils of the deep, wins the admiration of the world for his brilliant achievements, and makes his countrymen prouder than ever of the country, returns to rest awhile from his toils but to feel mortified in seeing the indolent, the imbecile, who have known no toils, and have never met the enemy, daily promoted over him. It is true that the Executive has power, to some extent, to interfere and exercise a discretion as to promotion; but so fixed and well-settled has been the almost uniform course since the organization of the navy, of promoting according to seniority of commission, that the effort by any Executive to deviate from it without the sanction of law could only be made at the hazard of charges of favoritism and prejudice, productive of a discontent as injurious, probably, as the evil itself. It is true, also, that the Secretary of the Navy has the discretionary power to place officers on furlough, and thereby reduce their pay. It has frequently been done. I have exercised the power myself. But in the absence of some uniform rule, sanctioned by law, the effort at discrimination, however sincere and disinterested, is so embarrassed with difficulties—by no means diminished by the interposing appeals of the friends of the parties—that this power, if not paralyzed, is divested almost entirely of its salutary and corrective virtue.

To illustrate the unfairness of the present system, permit me to mention a few facts, not with the view of invidious comparison, but solely to elucidate the subject. There are officers who have been in the navy more than *forty* years, whose total sea service is *less than ten years,* who receive the same pay with those of their grade whose sea service is *fifteen, eighteen,* and *more than twenty years.* These officers, who are thus receiving pay, prevent the promotion of those below them who have seen more than twice their service at sea, and have helped to give their country a name. There are inefficient officers who have not done duty, on sea or shore, for *twelve, fifteen,* and *twenty* years. There are *lieutenants* who have seen double the service of some of a higher grade, and receive but *half* their pay. There are many *passed midshipmen* of more than *ten years' sea service,* whose pay on leave is *six hundred dollars,* and there are their superiors in rank *of less than ten years'* sea service, whose pay is *twenty-five hundred dollars.*

The pride of rank and position is the animating element that imparts vigor to the arm, courage to the heart, buoyancy to the spirits of the faithful officer; and there is a peculiar sensitiveness to the slightest neglect. But, in a country like ours—so full of rich fields inviting the enterprising—presenting so many paths through which the aspiring may advance to fame and fortune—what is there in the above outline of the picture which our naval system exhibits to attract the accomplished young men of the day? The timid and the laggard are promoted as rapidly as the brave and the active. The officer who has borne himself well in twenty years' service amidst the storms and the dangers of the sea, beneath tropical suns and near unfriendly coasts, on obtaining his few months' leave of absence, finds himself only receiving the same pay with those of his own grade who have lingered amid the comforts of home, and rarely ever touch the deck of a ship. But it may be said that pay should be increased with rank, and that the officer of the lower grade should be content until he attains a higher rank. This reasoning, however, is met by conceding the correctness of the principle, but protesting against the system which blocks up the path to rank by imbecility or incompetency, and thus deprives merit and hard service both of rank and pay. I am aware that it is an easier task to point out defects than to prescribe remedies. But the evils of our system can hardly be diminished by time, and no reform cannot be expected without effort.

I entertain the opinion that *a retired list, or reduced pay, for the faithful who have become infirm; the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim on the bounty of their government for services rendered; promotion regulated by capacity, merit, and not by mere seniority of commission; pay to some extent controlled by sea-service*—are reforms not only demanded by the condition of the service, by considerations of justice, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of efficiency and usefulness. There are officers whom the infirmities of age, or the ravages of disease incident to the exposures of a rough seafaring life, have rendered unfit for duty. They have been faithful public servants, ever ready to obey orders, and from their vocation improvident for the future. On retiring such men to secure the aid of the more vigorous and active, a grateful country may well deal generously, and thus, at the same time, administer kindness to age and fidelity—justice to the deserving. I believe this plan of a retired list can be so arranged as to protect the treasury from the heavy drains of an odious pension system. They are now *all* on pay. Reduce the pay of the retired, stop the pay of the discharged, organize thus a corps of efficient officers, and, as a question of economy, it may be one rather of retrenchment than extravagance. To apply these principles, and reduce them to practical operation, may at first seem inconvenient and embarrassing. But, in common with many who have bestowed much consideration on this subject, I am persuaded that the difficulties are far from being insurmountable.

A board of officers, of various grades, carefully selected by the President, can be convened periodically, to report to him the names of those who, in their judgment, should be made subjects of the rules prescribed. Their report may be subject to the approval, or reversal or modification, of the President. To enable them to act intelligently and impartially in this delicate task, the Secretary of the Navy can lay before them not merely the Navy Register and the records of the department, but may materially contribute to their enlightenment by inviting, in the least offensive and most delicate mode, the opinions of the officers themselves touching the fitness of those of their own grade and those below, whom association and opportunity have enabled them to know.

But I forbear to enlarge upon the details necessary to give shape and effectiveness to the proposed reform.

In the present system of pay, experience and observation convince me that there is a radical error. Although pay should not be, and is not, the chief incentive to activity, yet every consideration justifies the policy and propriety of, to some extent, regulating pay by service. The difference between leave of absence and duty pay is so very small that it practically invites the officer to avoid sea service, and really makes it more profitable to be idle than to labor. If *sea service* gave a certain per cent. increased pay, under proper limitations and restrictions the beneficial effects would be two-fold. It would be but a just reward to diligence, and would stimulate officers to go to sea, so as to swell their income for themselves and families. I recommend, therefore, a modification of our present pay system in accordance with these views, and I am satisfied it will promote a *desire* for sea service, instead of a reluctant obedience to orders. The pay of the forward warrant officers also needs regulating. They are useful officers.

The specifications, however, of the various changes which appear to me all-important in regard to rank, promotion, and pay, would unnecessarily extend this report; and, with the expression of a hearty willingness to co-operate with Congress in arranging the details of measures to accomplish what may to it seem needful, I proceed to throw out a few suggestions touching the *modification of our system in regard to seamen, with a view to encourage more permanent enlistments, to identify them more thoroughly with the navy, and elevate their character by a plan of rewards as well as punishments.*

While the vigor and reform incident to our happy American institutions have been successfully infused into almost every department of government and penetrated almost every fibre of the body politic, the neglected sailor, if we except the general munificence of asylum and hospital has too rarely felt the friendly touch of the legislative hand, and has continued to toil on under a code of discipline and laws but little modified since the days when the press-gang dragged the unwilling victim from the hovel to the man-of-war.

With a population approaching 30,000,000, full of enterprise and adventure, the difficulty of procuring sailors to man our ships-of-war—more particularly the difficulty of enlisting the young men of our own country—is not only attracting the attention of the public, but seriously embarrassing the efforts of the department to maintain even the small naval force now allowed by law. Hundreds of merchant vessels are almost daily darting forth from our busy marts, readily filled with cheerful seamen, courting danger upon the element on which they love to live, while our ships-of-war are lingering in port until the recruiting officers, by hard effort, can manage, by the aid of the exacting landlord of the sailor tavern and a small bounty, to procure tardy enlistments.

Our cities, towns, and villages are thronged with athletic young men, struggling anxiously for employment in petty offices and in every department of labor; and when disappointment and idleness beget dissipation, and dissipation reduces to degradation, and friends regard them as burdens to family and nuisances to society, then, and often not till then, do we hear the remark that they are now only fit to become sailors in the navy!

Why are the laboring young men of our country so reluctant to sail and serve under their country's flag? Is it a dishonorable calling? Why do our merchant marine find comparatively so little difficulty in procuring seamen? Is it because they care more for them—encourage them more—pay them better?

While I am far, very far, from proposing to relax discipline, to tolerate insubordination, to hesitate at administering punishment—sure punishment to correct the offender and to deter the innocent—I do propose some reform of our system so as to *reward* the meritorious, to elevate the character of our seamen, to give more respectability to their pursuit, to cause them to become identified with, incorporated into, and a part of the navy itself; to pay them better, to encourage them to love the flag under which they sail, and when they walk the deck of the man-of-war in a foreign port and compare their condition with the sailors of other governments, to feel some pride in being American sailors under American colors.

There is much in the character of the sailor to excite our admiration—much to enlist our sympathy. He is brave, generous, self-sacrificing; and when, after a long cruise, far from home and friends, tempest-tossed and weather-beaten, he treads on the soil of his country again, discharged from the service, improvident and wasteful, unfit for land service, the victim of the more cunning, soon bereft of his hard earnings, surely it is but natural that this wanderer should look to his government to *care for him,* and invite him to return to a service for which alone he is fitted, and in which he is so much relied upon to protect the commerce, the rights, the honor of that government. Without well-disciplined, *contented,* and efficient seamen to man our ships, we may have officers of gallant bearing, vessels of storm-defying strength and beautiful symmetry, but the vital spirit will be wanting.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave inquiry how shall this branch of the public service be modified so as to secure the best seamen and prevent expensive delays in despatching vessels whenever ready for commission.

In the first place, I deem it indispensable that some plan be adopted by which our seamen shall become more *distinctly and permanently a part of the navy, and attached to the service.* Whenever a ship-of-war now returns from her three-years cruise, the *officers* are detached and granted a leave of absence for three months, with leave-of-absence pay; but the seamen are peremptorily *discharged—disconnected from the service.* If they have been meritorious, I propose that on their return they be granted an honorable discharge (to be considered a leave of absence on pay) if within a certain time they choose to re-enlist in the service. This would possess a two-fold virtue—of fair and generous treatment at parting and an invitation to continue a member of a family caring for them during a temporary absence. They will soon regard the ship-of-war as their home; they will feel that they are a part of the navy of their country; they will compare their condition with that of the seamen of the mercantile marine, appreciate their advantage, and cling to the service.

It may be also well worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise, very gradually, and never beyond a reasonable limit, to increase the pay of the seaman in proportion to the number of continuous cruises he makes, thereby creating an additional incentive to remain in the service. It is believed that by the officers in command on returning from a cruise filing in the department a certified list of those who are honorably discharged, there will be but little difficulty in simplifying and executing this plan, and so systematizing it by registration as to produce the good results incident to making them a regular part of the navy, and thus touch their pride as well as their hearts. Many interesting suggestions on this subject were commended to the consideration of Congress by my immediate predecessor.

Another change indispensable to the prompt securement of the service of first-class seamen is to *pay them at least as much as their skill, experience, and character will command in the merchant service.* It is the effort of the department to regulate the pay of the hundreds of mechanics and laborers in the various navy-yards, so as to correspond with the pay of similar employees in private establishments outside of the yards. Such, however, is not the case in regard to seamen. The appropriation will not permit it. 'Tis true that necessity has recently driven the department to paying a bounty, which will be suspended so soon as the vessels indispensable to the service are manned.

Busy enterprise is dotting every ocean, and sea, and river with vessels. The demand for seamen is proportionally increased. The wages now range from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, whereas in the navy the best seamen are paid but twelve dollars. Can we expect, therefore, to command *readily* any seaman—much less the best—under this state of things? My opinion is, therefore, that the pay should be increased.

But, perhaps, the most practical and important reform to promote efficiency in the corps of mariners is the blending together a system of *rewards and punishments, to encourage the meritorious and to subdue the disorderly.*

The abolition of punishment by flogging, without legalizing some substitute therefor, has already occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and severely tested the forbearance and ingenuity of officers, and the character of our seamen. This subject has engaged my earnest and anxious inquiry, and I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion against its restoration. Having recently visited many of the ships in commission, conversed with the veteran sailors, and listened to the narratives of officers who have had the command of large crews since the law of 1850, my decided conviction, concurred in, too, by many officers who originally opposed its abolition, is, that its restoration would create discontent and desertion, and prove positively prejudicial to the efficiency of that branch of the public service. But, at the same time, I cannot too seriously urge the policy of *legalizing* some substitute therefor.

It is said that the confinement of the disorderly and refractory seamen is but little punishment to *them,* but rather burdensome and oppressive to the *faithful,* whose increased labors make *them* the sufferers, and create a reluctance on the part of good sailors to remain in the service. This suggestion merits consideration. I propose a remedy by which the punishment of the indolent and deserter will *increase* the pay of the faithful, and thereby tend to promote his *contentment* instead of *murmurs.*

The sailor on shore is reckless and wasteful; afloat he is remarkably avaricious, and daily counts over the balances due him, and estimates his reckonings of pleasures at the end of his cruise by the amounts he hopes to realize.

If the good sailor does the work of the indifferent, punish the laggard by a forfeiture of pay, *not* to the *government,* but to the *faithful* sailor, and he will do the additional labor with additional good will, and without a murmur.

If the *deserter* leaves his shipmates overtasked with increased burdens by his desertion, change the present regulation—let the deserters pay be forfeited to the *faithful portion of the crew,* and not, as now, to the government.

Instead of investing the commander of the ship with this responsibility—in cases involving either a forfeiture of pay or a discharge from the service—let a commission of a certain number of officers of the ship be detailed and constituted a court, whose decisions shall be subject to the approving of the commanding officer. This would be very simple, would break the force of captious cavilling at the single judgment of the commander, and would obviate the necessity, expense, delay, and demoralizing influence of frequent courts-martial, composed as at present, of a higher class of officers.

Let this minor court on every ship, with the approving, reversing, or mitigating power of the officer in command, have plenary power to confine offenders, with a reduction of rations—with or without pay. Empower the commander, upon the recommendation of this commission, to *discharge* offenders with forfeiture of pay. Let the fund accruing from the forfeited pay of the imprisoned, the discharged, and the deserters, constitute a *merit fund,* not to be distributed until the termination of the cruise, and then to be distributed according to the judgment of this commission, based upon the conduct of the crew, to those who are by them adjudged on the homeward-bound passage to have been meritorious and faithful, and loyal to their flag. The fund thus accruing from various sources, at the end of a long cruise, would constitute a prize sufficient to stimulate the crew to win a share by fidelity to the end. And the forfeiture of pay, with confinement and reduction of rations, would diminish offences.

The establishment of this tribunal on each ship-of-war on a cruise would tend much to secure obedience from the crew to those in command, and thus, instead of flogging and other degrading punishments, substitute close confinement, forfeiture of pay, reduction of rations, denial of liberty and shore privileges. These would punish the offending. Let the "honorable discharge," temporary leave-of-absence pay, the distribution of the merit fund, liberty and shore privileges, be the reward of the meritorious and true.

The estimates for the support of the navy and the marine crops for the year ending June 30th, 1855, and for all objects coming under the control of this department are in the aggregate	$11,730,515 10
From which deduct special objects, including transportation of the mails in steamships	3,379,344 00
Leaves for the support of the navy and marine corps	8,351,171 19
The total amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, as exhibited by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, was	$12,091,120 87
From which deduct re-payments	1,111,454 79
Gives	$10,979,666 08
As the total expenditures for all objects under the control of the Navy Department; but of this amount there was expended for special objects the sum of	4,039,942 37
Leaving	$6,939,943 71

as the legitimate expenditures for the support of the navy and marine corps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.

On the 30th June, 1853, the unexpended balances of all appropriations coming under the cognizance of the Navy Department was $2,220,276 45. This amount will be required for the expenditures for the current fiscal year, in addition to the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854.

Attention is invited to the reports of the several bureaus, embracing suggestions and estimates bearing on the portion of the public service belonging to each respectively. Experience confirms me in the propriety of concurring in many of the important changes in the present contract system, particularly presented in the report from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Under the existing system contracts are taken too often by speculators, who, not being regular dealers in the article they propose to supply, merely embark in the business for the purposes of either selling the contract, or only complying with its terms if the state of the market will admit of large profits being made. Suits are often brought on the bonds, but a successful recovery is far from being generally the result of the trial. I trust that the embarrassments which surround this subject may be relieved by salutary legislation.

In the present organization of the Navy Department there is a degree of labor, burdensome and embarrassing to the Secretary of the Navy, and severely distracting his attention from important business, which might, with great propriety and advantage, be otherwise distributed. The establishment of a Bureau of Personnell would merely add to the expenses of the government the differece between the present pay of an officer and what Congress might deem a proper salary for one discharging the duties of such a bureau. No additional clerks will be needed. It is hardly possible that a Secretary of the Navy can be sufficiently familiar with the character, fitness, and service of the officers of the several grades, to enable him to detail them satisfactorily for duty. If the hand of such a bureau should bear the same relation to the Navy Department that the Adjutant General does to the War, in would, in my opinion, contribute much to perfecting the organization of this department.

I have thus, sir, taken the liberty to present for consideration many changes which, in my opinion, will promote organization, discipline, and economy. There are practical reforms connected with this branch of the public service which need not be obtruded on your attention in this report, but which every effort will be made to effect.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. C. DOBBIN.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SALES OF PROPERTY. The last "Standard" contained a statement of the prices at which real property had recently changed hands in Raleigh, and the striking effect the Rail Roads and other improvements are having upon the prosperity and growth of the Capital. In this, as in the amount of business done, we are far ahead of the beautiful "City of Oaks." The idea has been entertained that the price of property here was fictitious and that after the excitement of the Rail Roads coming here had wore off that it would decline, or in other words that it could not be disposed of at the prices demanded. We hope by a statement of a few facts to do away with that impression. Mr. Pratt, a Merchant of our town, sold a few weeks ago his residence on the upper end of Trade street, near the suburbs, to Major John Caldwell, for $4,000; the Lot contained an acre and a half, the House neither large nor elegant, and had on it no other improvements of value. Major Caldwell is a citizen of the County and regarded as a very prudent and judicious man. Hon. G. W. Caldwell sold to Mr. Spratt, Wednesday last, something less than two acres, unimproved, some distance out of the old corporate limits of the town, for $1500. Mr. J. Irwin sold to W. W. Elms, a Lot 30 feet front by 100 deep, also unimproved, adjoining the Tailoring Establishment of Robinson & Rea, for the snug little sum of $3,000. These sales have all been effected to citizens. *Charlotte Democrat.*

HUMOURS OF THE PRESS. Our friend of the Louisville Courier gives the following amusing account of the peregrinations of an Ohio editor:

"Sam Pike, once of the Highland (O.) Democrat, formerly of the Peru (Ind.) Forester, subsequently of the Piketonian, afterwards editor of a Paper at Washington, O., then connected with a sheet at Circleville, O., more latterly the conductor of the Flag and Hornet at Flemingsburg, the Flag at Maysville and Newport and Covington; and still more recently with the Paducah Pennant, talks about establishing a democratic press at Paris or Mt. Sterling."

REMARKS OF MR. ASHE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 8th December, on the character of Vice President King.

Mr. ASHE rose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Having the honor to represent the county in which WILLIAM R. KING was born, and the larger portion of the district which first returned him as a member of this House—having enjoyed, in a manner grateful to my recollection, his friendship and confidence, and being at present the representative of a numarous and highly-respectable kindred he left with us—I feel it a solemn duty that I should not allow the present occasion to pass without adding my humble but heartfelt testimonial to the truthfulness of the richly-deserved and high commendations which have been bestowed on him by the honorable gentlemen who have preceded me. After the indulgence of obsequial griefs, which are a fit tribute to departed worth, the soul thirsts to immortalize, to assimilate to itself, the noble and virtuous endowments of deceased friends. Hence we have, as the remains of a venerable antiquity, the most magnificent Egyptian pyramids, splendid Grecian mausoleums, Roman sepulchres of extensive dimensions; but these were designed to portray the outward rather than the inward man. As ancillary to the same end various expedients and devices were adopted to perpetuate, to rescue from the destruction of time, the personal appearance, after the soul had taken its flight. Vain imaginings! Empty conceits! The *recorded* reminiscences of a good work, of a charitable deed, of a benevolent thought, are worth more than a "Pelion upon Ossa" of such monuments. Posterity is grateful, and if it can be benefitted by any single incident of a man's life, the character of the benefactor will be remembered and appreciated. And if his deeds of goodness should fill a volume, posterity will never weary in "turning the leaf to read it," and to acknowledge its gratitude to the author. And such a prized volume have we afforded us by the life of WILLIAM R. KING; a contemplation of which fills our hearts with gratitude, and inspires us to rejoice, that as one among us he lived, and to sorrow that "he is no more."

I believe it was Philip of Macedon who gratefully sacrificed to the gods that a son had been born to him in time to derive instructions from the great philosopher Aristotle. If such was the veneration of a barbarian warrior for a heathen philosopher, how much more grateful should we feel, both as statesmen and citizens, that our lots should have been cast in the same horiscope with that of Clay, Calhoun, and King; in the history of each of whom "there is a philosophy teaching by example" well fitted to steer our frail bark down its wayward course clear of the dangerous rocks and shoals which are prone to wreck it. These distinguished compatriots, who for nearly half a century commanded the admiration of the American world, though widely differing one from another in peculiarities of character, yet each in his life left us a legacy which the more we read the more we will appreciate.

The two former, "having gathered together their earthly harvest" previous to the adjournment of the last Congress, have received from their admiring friends that tribute of respect which we are now called upon to render to the last. While we do not claim for our distinguished friend either the thrilling eloquence of Clay or the philosophical discrimination of Calhoun, yet, in the various positions which it was his fortune to fill, we find developed the true elements of moral and intellectual greatness.

"Perhaps one of the highest encomiums ever pronounced on a man in public life," said the late John Quincy Adams, "is that of a historian, eminent for his profound acquaintance with mankind, who, in painting a great character by a single line, says: 'He was just equal to all the duties of the highest offices which he attained, and never above them. There are in some men qualities which dazzle and consume to little or no valuable purpose. These seldom belong to the great benefactors of mankind.'" Such were not the qualities of Colonel King; but in all the relations of life, in every position he attained, he was fully equal to their responsibilities, and discharged their varied duties with fidelity and ability.

Col. King was born in Sampson county, in my State, April, 1786. His father, Wm. King, was a gentleman of fortune and character. During the revolutionary war he rendered important services to his country's cause, both by personal service and the generous use of his fortune. After the conclusion of the war he was a member of the convention which was called to adopt the federal constitution, and was repeatedly elected a delegate to the general assembly from his county. His situation in life enabled him to bestow on his children all the advantages of education which our country at that time afforded.

Col. King was sent at an early age to the University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, which institution he left in his seventeenth year, bearing with him the happy consolation of having commanded the respect of his professors, the love and esteem of his associates. He studied law with William Duffy, an eminent jurist, residing in the town of Fayetteville, where he formed friendships which he preserved with affection to the day of his death. On being admitted to the bar he settled in his native county, from which he was returned the following year as a member of the legislature. By this body he was elected solicitor of the Wilmington district, in which situation he continued for two years. He was then again returned to the legislature for the years 1808–'9. In the year 1810 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, being the Twelfth Congress. This was a most important crisis in our national affairs. France, dominant in Europe, England, mistress of the ocean, our neutrality was grossly disregarded by each of these supercilious powers. To our menacing protests France ultimately yielded respect. England continued her career of haughty insolence. War or national degradation was inevitable.

True republicans avoided not the issue, but met it boldly. Colonel King acted with them with his whole soul; and, though one of the youngest members of the Congress, he was distinguished for the firm and fervid earnestness with which he supported the illustrious Madison in his patriotic efforts to sustain the honor of our country. He continued a member of Congress until after the conclusion of the war, when he accepted a diplomatic position abroad, associated with that scholar and statesman, William Pinckney. On his return from Europe, he changed his residence from North Carolina to Alabama, carrying with him the cordial respect and good wishes of all—the enmity of none. Alabama was then a Territory, but on the eve of organizing a State government, and as soon as it was done, she, although Col. King was then absent from the State, honored him one of her first senatorial appointments in the Congress of the United States—a most flattering mark of confidence, which confidence he enjoyed in the amplest manner during the remainder of his long and eventful life. It is unnecessary for me to read further from the volume of his life. His subsequent career has already been detailed by able and experienced friends. What is the *lesson* which posterity can learn from this *volume? It is useful! It is significant!* Let the honor, let the happiness of our country, as with him, be our ruling aspiration; but in its advocation, let us so attemper, as he did, our conduct; so dispense the charities of life that we can command for ourselves the love of friends, the admiration of opponents. While such is the brilliant picture of his public career, his private life, his frank and confiding disposition, his uniform courtesy and kindness, the single-hearted devotedness of his friendship, his love of right, his hatred of wrong, his bold and chivalric temper, present a character worthy of our study and emulation—

"A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY. Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Bancroft, the accomplished historian of the American colonies, has the sixth volume of this great work nearly ready for the press, and that it will soon make its appearance. The last volume, it will be remembered, closed with the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1776. The forthcoming volume will therefore cover the momentous period of our Revolution. As it is well known that during his visit to Europe, Mr. Bancroft obtained access to a vast amount of valuable materials for this history, in the shape of public documents, papers, correspondence, &c., this volume—the first of those to be devoted to the war of Independence—will be looked forward to with much impatient curiosity on the part of the public. *Boston Atlas.*

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: I send to you for publication in the Standard two Analyses made by Prof. Hedrick of our University. Such Analyses are matters of public interest to us North Carolinians. We are principally an Agricultural community, and it is well for us to know how the science of the day proposes to advance its interests. Until late years Agriculture as a science, if worthy of that great name, consisted mainly of rules collected from the experience of centuries, having but little expansive or suggestive in themselves. As the father ploughed, so ploughed the son; the grandson sowed his grandfather's seed according to his grandfather's fashion. Meat must be killed in the increase of the moon; and soap must be made at its full. But now it is held that vegetables collect from the earth the elements of the animal frame, and combine them in the proportions necessary to constitute muscular fibre and bone—and that all that animals do is to transfer these compounds from the plants to themselves. Inasmuch as all the ultimate elements of flesh and bone are well known, the scientific process for a farmer now-a-days, is to find out by chemical analysis which of these his lands possess, and which they lack; and then to learn where he can supply what is needed in the largest quantities and at the least cost. Hence the value to the farmer of chemical analysis to tell him what he wants and where he can get it, and of Rail Roads, Plank Roads, Canals, and Rivers to help him to supply his needs at the lowest cost.

An Analysis of soil from the lands of L. F. Siler, Esq., Macon County, N. C., by Benjamin S. Hedrick, Prof. of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry in the University of North Carolina:

Water,	9,65
Insoluble Silica and Alumina, (sand and clay,)	68,84
Soluble Silica,	1,27
Soluble Alumina,	7,72
Peroxide of Iron,	2,72
Oxide of Manganese,	60
Lime,	13
Potassa,	14
Soda,	04
Magnesia, (a trace,)	00
Chloride of Sodium,	05
Phosphoric Acid,	03
Sulphuric Acid,	04
Humic Acid,	1,30
Other organic matter,	7,08
Loss,	39
	100,00

An Analysis of Marl from the lands of Mr. Griswold, of Wayne County, N. C. Specimen marked "No. 1, from the hill of the river," by Prof. Hedrick, University of N. C.:

Water,	1,38
Insoluble Silica and Silicate of Alumina,	38,78
Soluble Silica,	25
Alumina—Soluble in Hydrochloric Acid,	1,06
Oxide of Iron,	20
Oxide of Manganese,	19
Carbonate of Lime,	51,66
Carbonate of Iron,	2,30
Potassa,	67
Soda,	2,17
Magnesia, (a trace,)	00
Chlorine,	07
Phosphoric Acid,	76
Sulphuric Acid,	28
Loss,	23
	100,00

I am not a practical farmer, nor am I much of a theorist; but it appears, from a slight examination of these analyses', that Mr. Siler's soil is very fair for corn, wheat and oats. It has a fair proportion of Soluble Silica and Alumina and of organic matter; but it is deficient in Lime, Potassa, Soda, and Phosphoric Acid. I don't think it would wear well, unless by deep ploughing he can bring up these elements from what is now the subsoil. If Mr. Griswold's Marl pit were near to him, he could easily supply his deficiencies. One of these analysis is from the Eastern and the other from the Western part of our State—parts soon to be joined by bands of iron, and we trust by the firmer bonds of mutual interests. Mr. Griswold's marl, because of its small amount of Phosphoric acid, although very useful near its pit, will not bear much transportation at present; but other analysis' may reveal beds of marl to which our upcountry farmers may resort with great profit to themselves. Increased facilities for intercommunication are very much needed between the different parts of our State, so that what is lacking in one part may be cheaply supplied from the superabundance of another. There is no doubt but that one load of fertilizers carried over a road in one direction will ensure the carrying of two loads of produce in the opposite direction. Hence it is to the interest of the farmers to get up railroads, plankroads and river improvements; and it is the interest of these companies when formed, to discover beds of fertilizers near them and to induce the farmers to supply their needs from these deposits.

The Trustees of our University have established "a School of Science as applied to the Arts" at Chapel Hill. It is to go into operation in January, 1854, and they who are to have the charge of it will be false to their duty, if they do not stimulate our young men to see to it, that the interests of the farming part of our community be greatly advanced by the instructions they afford. The average profits of our farmers is a fair indication of the average profit of any other of our industrial classes. The farming interest is the subsoil of our community and should be well attended to.

Mr. Editor, it needs deep stirring, and in this good work I am sure that we will have your cordial cooperation. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.. Mr. Secretary Dobbin's report from the Navy Department comes up fully to the expectations of the country, high as it has been raised. We are enabled to say that it presents suggestions for Naval Reform which, if adopted by Congress, will rejuvenate, revivify, and fill with manly muscle and ambitions blood the right arm of the country's defence.

One of his radical suggestions is, that mere *seniority* shall not henceforth govern promotion; that the path to high command shall be open to merit, *sea service*, ability, and gallantry.

He recommends a Retired List on reduced pay for the faithful who have become infirm; the DISCHARGE OF THE INEFFICIENT who have no claim on the bounty of their Government for services rendered; promotion by capacity, and pay to some extent controlled by sea service.

He asks for authority to increase the number of men from 7,500 to 10,000 men; with kindly considerations identifying Jack with the Navy, and increasing his pay, or assimilating it to the merchant service.

He shows the necessity of building nine new frigates of 50 guns each—two sailers and seven steamers.

The Marine Corps is complimented, and an increase of rank and file recommended, with the policy of adopting a plan for securing the services of officers educated and disciplined as the officers of the Army and Navy.

Contractors are held up in unenviable deformity, and the erection of Machine Shops in the Atlantic Navy Yards and at San Francisco, under skilful managers pointed out as absolutely necessary for the *protection* of the Navy and the Treasury.

He recommends the launching of the old Santee at Kittery, and the Sabine at New York, and the sale of condemned ships.

This is all we have time now to say as we are going to press.

We commend the whole report of Mr. Secretary Dobbin as an admirable document, worthy of his fame, fully up to the expectations of the country, and of the high esteem and affection with which the old North State regards her favorite son. *Portsmouth Globe.*

PORK. We saw drovers selling pork in Rutherford at $5 per hundred, *gross.* In Cleaveland they sold at $4 50, and in Lincoln at $4 37½. Here they are selling at $5 per hundred, *nett.* It seems that the further they drive the less they sell at. *Salisbury Banner.*

STRANGE EPITAPH. The following singular epitaph is on a tombstone in the churchyard, in Dorsetshire, England:

"Here lies the body of O'Looney great niece of Burke, commonly called 'The Sublime,' she was bland, passionate, and deeply religious; also she painted in water colors, and sent several things to the exibition; she was first cousin of Lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GLORIOUS NEWS THAT W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into CASH!!!—The change is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steady increasing "rush and excitement," and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off.

We have still left a large stock of coarse Brogans, lined and bound Brogans, Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots, Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladies Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boote and Sontag Boots, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description, all of which must and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

We wish to make a clean sweep, so, reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 37, Main-street, Sign of the Big Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

DUNNSVILLE MALE ACADEMY—J. HENRY NORWOOD, Principal.—The first session of this institution, under the management of the above Principal, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1854. Dunnsville Academy is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, in Wake County, North Carolina, nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Tuition varying according to studies, from $7 50 to $15 per session. Board can be had convenient to the school for $6 per session. For further particulars address
PETERSON DUNN, *Secretary,*
Raleigh, N. C.
December 8th, 1853. 7—4t.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy 4 times and send account to this office.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Franklin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY, *Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches.* MISS E. W. CURTIS, *Piano, Vocal Music.* MISS S. P. ADAMS, *Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.* MISS M. L. PLEASANTS, *Penmanship, English Branches.* MISS A. E. KIMBRO', *Guitar, English Branches.*

The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January. Board and washing, $45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal.
JOHN D. HAWKINS,
President of the Board.
December 1, 1853. 1001—5w.

PLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C. The 5th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams, on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shocco Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This Institution is of the *first order,* and those who avail themselves of its advantages will not be disappointed.

Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental education, will do well to give this School a trial.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Higher English branches,	$12,50
Lower " "	10,00
Music on Piano,	12,50
Acordion,	12,50
Guitar,	10,00
Drawing and French, each,	5,00
Needle work gratis.	
Board per month,	7,50

Address, WM. J. BRANCH, Louisburg, N. C.
December 3, 1853. 8—3t.

FINE FRUIT! FINE FRUIT!—TEN THOUSAND APPLE TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. TEN THOUSAND CHERRY TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden. JOSHUA LINDLEY.
New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.,
The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853. 98—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between UPCHURCH & HOLLEMAN will expire, by mutual consent, on the 31st December, 1853. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note, or they will find their claims in the hands of a collector.
December 16, 1853. 9—3t.
☞ Star and Giraffe copy twice.

CASTALIA MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTES.—*Castalia, Nash County, N. C.*—Rev. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal Male Department; Mrs. HELEN A. AVERITT, Principal Female Department.—The next session of these Institutions will open on the first Monday in January, and close the last Friday in May. Terms of tuition same as heretofore.

Those desiring more particular information can obtain a Circular by addressing John A. Harrison, Belforn, Nash County, N. C.
Castalia, Nash County, N. C., Nov. 24, 1853. 1001—3t.

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged ONLY from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY THE 5TH JANUARY next, I shall sell at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd., at Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C., on a credit of six months, the land on which the said deceased resided. Also, crop, stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, carriage and buggy, with many other articles. At the same time and place I shall hire out all the negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.
THOS. C. ARRINGTON, Ex'r.
December 16, 1853. 9—td.

NOTICE.—I SHALL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR CASH, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY of February Court next, for Chatham County, N. C., fifteen acres of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due for 1851. The land is situated in Capt. Barbee's District and belongs to Mordica Sears, of Orange. W. A. LONG, Col.
December 16, 1853. 9—1t.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, AS ADMINISTRAtor of Jefferson Lynn, dec'd., in pursuance of an order of Wake County Court, will on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1854, next at the late dwelling house of his intestate, Jefferson Lynn, of said county of Wake, offer for sale eleven very valuable and likely Negro slaves, on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers at the sale. W. M. LYNN, Adm'r.
Wake County, Nov. 22, 1853. 1002—1t.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1853.

CHRISTMAS.

In order to give the employees in this office an opportunity to join in the festivities of the Holydays, no paper will be issued on Saturday next. Our Weekly subscribers will be furnished with the Semi-Weekly issue of Wednesday next.

We tender to all our readers, in advance, the compliments of the season, and wish them many happy returns of it.

THE FRANKLIN WHIG MEETING.

As the Whigs of Franklin have been the first to set forth any thing resembling a platform, we deem it due to them to give some attention to their proceedings, especially as it is likely that the grounds they have taken will be such as will be attempted to be maintained by the Whig party generally in the ensuing campaign. We shall do so in no unkind or captious spirit, but shall endeavor to show the groundlessness of their charge against the administration, while at the same time we shall be compelled to remind them of their ingratitude towards Mr. Fillmore.

Their leading Resolutions are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Public Lands, belonging to the United States, are the common property of all the States, having been acquired by the blood and treasure of all alike, and that the policy adopted by the dominant democratic party of squandering and voting them away to certain States, to the exclusion of others, is unjust, and can only be remedied by a speedy resort to the long cherished Whig doctrine of a wise, just, fair and equal distribution of their proceeds, or of the lands themselves, among all the States.

Resolved, That the policy of interfering in State elections, as manifested by the present administration, in the New York and Mississippi elections, is Federalism in its most odious form, corrupt in its purposes, corrupting in its tendencies, in direct violation of State's rights, and calls aloud for the unqualified condemnation of every freeman who wishes to see the rights of the States preserved inviolate, and the purity of the elective franchise uncontaminated by the polluting hand of public patronage."

We are told, first, what all admit, that the public lands belong to the United States, and are the common property of all the States; and this being the case, we assume, and challenge evidence to the contrary, that Congress has no more right to divide the lands among the States than it has to divide the army, the navy, the profits of its mints, or indeed any of the public property which it holds under delegated power for the benefit of all the States. The Constitution expressly declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." It may "dispose of," but not divide out among the parties to the compact, for if it should, then the latter portion of the clause providing for "needful rules and regulations" would become null and void; and Congress can no more make void in this way a provision of the Constitution than it can violate the instrument in so many words. The public lands are *the property* of the United States; and so of the navy, the forts, dockyards and munitions of war, the profits of the mints, of the Post office department, and the like. This property was confided to the common government for the accomplishment of certain objects; and it is used, improved, increased, under delegated power; and this delegated power Congress *has no right*, at any time or under any circumstances, *to restore to the States*. That body can neither neglect the lands nor give them up to the States, but it is bound so to manage and "dispose of" them as to render them most profitable to the general government; and whatever benefits the government is more or less advantageous to all the States. We know, from the recent report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the nett profits from the lands, thus far, have been over fifty millions of dollars; and surely Southern men, consumers of imported goods, who pay an undue proportion to the government by way of tariff-taxes, should be the last to complain of this, for but for these fifty millions realized from public lands, the Southern or planting States would have been required to pay at least thirty millions more than they have, up to this time, contributed to the common treasury. Is not this so? Again, the public debt is still large—fifty millions of dollars; why divide the proceeds of the lands at a time when this debt is pressing on the treasury, or why divide the lands themselves, seeing that they are regarded as pledged, in an important sense, for the redemption of this debt? The stocks of the United States are now at a higher premium than those of any other government; but if the public lands were divided out, squandered among the different States, we cannot be mistaken in the assumption that these stocks would fall, if not to par, at least to such a point as would at once characterize the country as an inferior power among nations.

The Franklin Whigs speak of "the policy adopted by the dominant Democratic party of squandering" these lands on certain States. This is a great mistake. The policy of the Democratic party, as strongly and truly stated by President Pierce, is to see to it that grants of land for purposes of internal improvement in new States, shall be made no otherwise "than might be expected from a *prudent proprietor*," and shall be "*restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works.*" What more can be asked of the common government than a "prudent proprietorship" over these lands? Nor can we be at a loss to know what President Pierce would do, if a bill were laid before him for his signature which conflicted with the rule he has laid down, for he expressly declares that he regards a contrary policy, and the one reprobated by the Franklin Whigs, as *not* "*within the intent and meaning of the Constitution.*" No, the policy condemned by the Franklin Whigs, *was Mr. Fillmore's policy*; he signed every bill passed during his term squandering these lands, and we heard nothing from him about a "prudent proprietorship,"—nothing to the effect that such legislation was against the "intent and meaning of the Constitution." And yet Mr. Fillmore was the first choice of North Carolina Whigs—Mr. Fillmore, who sanctioned this legislation, which is denounced as so unjust, and who would now have been President, and pursuing the same course, if these very Whig gentlemen could have had their way! The Franklin Whigs have, therefore, censured Mr. Fillmore—the arrow aimed at President Pierce and the Democracy, glanced from them as from a rock and buried itself in the bosom of the late Whig President. It was cruel in Southern Whigs to abandon Mr. Fillmore and support Gen. Scott; but it is both cruel and ungrateful in them now, when he has retired to private life, to censure him thus. Do they complain because he did not use the veto? How can they, when they have contended for years that the veto power is the "*one-man power*," and that the voice of a bare majority of Congress should, in nearly every possible event, prevail?

President Pierce, be it remembered, has as yet signed no bill of any character; nor is he by any means likely to approve any bill which will work injustice to the old States.

But the Franklin Whigs complain of interference by the administration in elections in New York and Mississippi. We do not admit the charge; but even admitting it to be true, what advantage can the Whigs have in this respect over the Democrats? Is it not known that Mr. Fillmore removed Southern Rights men from office, and that the edict went forth from Washington that no Nashville Convention Whig could expect favor or patronage at the hands of his administration? Will this be denied? And did not Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, use the patronage and influence of his office against Abolitionists and traitors in the Whig ranks in the free States? And did not Southern Whigs, with a most flexible consistency, while they praised Mr. Fillmore for "giving it to the Secessionists" and Nashville Convention men, at the same time shout over Mr. Webster for pursuing, as he did, with his strong arm and large heart, the traitors and Abolitionists referred to? Surely they did—but what is it that most Whigs will not commend in a Whig administration?

So far as the New York policy of the present administration is concerned, we are not aware that it differs in any respect from that adopted in other free States. The records at Washington will show that of the appointees in that State, three-fourths have been Hunkers; and the very object the administration had in view, in removing Mr. Bronson, was to avoid interference in local politics. While it was preferring, as we have shown, Hunkers over Barnburners, it did not intend that this preference should be carried so far as to array the government on the side of any faction in New York; and Mr. Bronson was therefore instructed to appoint to office *platform Democrats*—in other words, not to take part, by his appointments, in the elections then pending. He replied by the miserable quibble that he *had* appointed Freesoilers; and he was then told, in plain terms, that he had violated instructions and must vacate his post. The mistake on Mr. Guthrie's part was in getting into an argument with him; he was the agent of the Secretary, and he ought to have been removed summarily the very moment he disobeyed instructions. Being turned out, he set up a hypocritical cry that he had been proscribed because he would not appoint Freesoilers to office; and then Mr. Dickinson, who had been more or less irritated ever since Mr. Marcy was called to the Cabinet, joined forces with Bronson; and now we have a medley of gentlemen in that State, very solicitous for the rights of the South when those rights are unassailed, and the friends and partizans of Mr. Fillmore, led on by the immaculate Bennett, of the Herald—all of whom are preparing to make systematic warfare on this State Rights, fugitive-slave law administration. These are the facts in a few words. The sympathies of the administration have been, from the first, with the Cass men of New York; but at the same time the President was not unmindful of the facts that thousands of the Barnburners had abandoned their errors and supported his election—that they had, in their Convention, emphatically endorsed the fugitive-slave law, which is more than the *Whig* Convention of the same State did—that they were falling into line under the lead of a "compromise" administration, and were disposed to give in the future some pledge of atonement for the selfishness, disorganization, and ambition of the past; and such being the facts, he felt it to be his duty, and properly, as we think, not to permit *all* the power of his administration to be brought to bear against them. Some of these repentant Barnburners, it is true, have been appointed to office; but not one of them has been called to a post of commanding influence or importance, if we except Gen. Dix, who has resigned, and whose place has been filled with a Hunker. But suppose the President had pursued a different course—suppose he had appointed no man who had been a Barnburner, would not these very Whigs, who are so hard to please, have reproached him for neglecting those who had contributed to his election, who were "bringing forth fruits meet for repentance," and who had entitled themselves to something like a general amnesty by their course in the Baltimore Convention? And what is more, if the Franklin Whigs will just look at the composition of *their* allies in the free States, they will have no room, if they should have the disposition, to taunt Southern Democrats for any thing in this respect which they have submitted to or done.

We repeat, we feel grateful to Mr. Dickinson for his course in relation to Slavery and Southern rights; but we cannot follow even him in any attack on President Pierce. The escutcheon of the latter is not only clear of all Abolition or Freesoil stains, but his words and deeds, of record, are of such a character as to afford the most triumphant evidence of his soundness on these vital questions, and the surest pledge of his firmness in the future. But the Washington Union, in some sense the organ of the President, is charged with Freesoil tendencies. If this charge be true, *how did it happen that the three Freesoil Senators, Seward, Chase, and Sumner, voted against the Union as printer to the Senate?*

Mississippi, too, is referred to. What have we to do with thee, oh Henry Stuart Foote! Was it not enough that thou didst save the Union several times and in the wrong place? We beg our Franklin friends to permit this gentleman to rest in peace. He is just where the Democratic National Convention put him; and it is natural that he should be vexed at his defeat for Senator, and attempt to assign some reason why *he* did not sweep Mississippi like a storm. "Othello's occupation's gone." A New England President sympathizes with Southern Rights Democrats, and gives substantial proof of the fact by calling Col. Davis to his Cabinet—and his organ, the Union, warns its friends in Mississippi to beware of Whig and Foote coalitions; and this is seized upon by Southern Whigs to show interference in State elections and Freesoil tendencies in the administration!

If this be all the Franklin Whigs have to allege against President Pierce and the Democracy, they might as well have been silent, or have gone into a disquisition on abstractions, and—what is the same—"conservative Whig principles"—those singular existences, so often referred to, but never seen.

☞ Our subscribers at Franklinton and at other points served by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, complain that the Standard does not reach them regularly; and sometimes it fails to reach them at all. We assure them the fault is not in our office. No pains will be spared to prevent in future, so far as we can, the irregularities and failures complained of. Our papers are well put up and deposited in the Post-office, and we then look to the proper officers to see that they are delivered.

☞ We observe that some kind friend has nominated the Editor of this Journal for Commissioner for the Western Ward. The Editor is much obliged for the compliment; but justice to others requires that he should say, publicly, that he does not desire the place. He hopes his friends will do him the favor to vote for some other person. That's all. The subject is so momentous that the Editor fears to trust himself further upon it.

☞ In consequence of the necessary absence of Bishop Atkinson, the consecration of the new Episcopal Church will be deferred until further notice.

NEW PARTIES.

That firm and consistent Whig but professedly neutral print, the Salem Press, advises the National Democrats and Whigs to unite, "purge themselves from the Abolitionists and Secessionists," and form a "Conservative National party." What a fine thing it would be if certain politicians could just have their own way! The Press talks with as much coolness of driving the people about, from one party to another, as if they were so many cattle.

We take occasion to remind the Press that *all* Democrats are both National and State Rights men—that is, they regard our federal system as based upon the rights of the States, and as a system of delegated powers; and they are national in that they desire the continued union, harmony, and prosperity of the whole people. The idea of ridding the Whig party of Abolitionists, so far as the free States are concerned, is one of the best jokes of the season. Can the Press point to a single prominent Whig in the free States who is not or has not been either a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist?

The Press may as well dismiss two things from its thoughts—the first, its fear of "Secessionists," and the second, the idea that new parties can be formed. Parties are more or less essential to the safety of our system of government; and, as they had their origin in differences in construing the Constitution, and as human nature is always the same, so it is quite certain that the Democratic and Federal parties will endure. We are not surprised, however, at the anxiety of the Press on the subject—"rats *will* desert a sinking ship." Seeing, then, that these things are so, all the Democrats have to do is to keep the Whig leaders in an active, if it must be, but harmless minority.

CAMILLUS SAUNDERS.

The latest information from Charleston, we deeply regret to announce, leaves no hope for the safety of Lieut. Saunders. His family, and especially his venerable and honored father, have the sincere sympathies of this community in their distressing bereavement.

MR. HOLDEN: The telegraph of last night reports nothing further from the missing life-boat; and thus perishes CAMILLUS SAUNDERS, in the 34th year of his age; with the only consolation to his friends and relations that he lived the life of a sincere Christian, and died in the discharge of public duty; and that he leaves behind not a stain on his high moral character.

"Great God! whose fiat gives the general doom!
Speaks into life, or lays within the tomb;
Oh teach our hearts submission—to resign!
"Thy will be done!"—be meek obedience mine."

S.

COMFORT FOR THE SOUTH! The Washington Union of Nov. 30th says: "If the Baltimore platform had expressly *approved* or *disapproved* the Compromise, the nominee would have met with certain defeat." *Salem Press.*

And if Gen. Scott had expressly approved the fugitive-slave law, he would not have carried even Vermont. Will the Press tell its readers how many Whig members of the House from the free States voted for that law? And does not that paper *know* that Mr. Fillmore was set aside by the Whig Convention because he had approved that law?

COL. BENTON IN THE HALL.

The Washington Star has the following good thing about "old Bullion," one of the remarkables of the age:

"COL. BENTON IN THE HALL. The Colonel appears to be already in his glory. His seat, which he occupies by courtesy (it is due to the good manners of the House to mention) is one of the most conspicuous in the Chamber, affording capital opportunities to a gentleman disposed to attudinize. His fine figure and really handsome countenance, (for he is a remarkably fine looking man for his age,) set it off to a charm; adding much indeed to the effect of a peep at the House in session. We cannot do justice to the way in which he appears in his place. We can compare it to nothing short of Monsieur Jullien, amid his grand orchestra, when, tired of flourishing the baton, he reclines back and wears an air of satisfaction with the sensation which his genius has created, that is perfectly indescribable on paper."

MESSRS. GUTHRIE AND GWIN. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"So many exaggerated accounts of the difficulty between Senator Gwin and Mr. Secretary Guthrie having gone forth through the press, I deem it my duty to correct them. Words of an unpleasant nature had passed between the gentlemen above named, which required an explanation, and the explanation was given in writing by the Secretary disclaiming any intention to be wanting either in respect or manner. Such an explanation always proves satisfactory. The reconciliation was effected through an intelligent meditation of another member of the Cabinet."

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES. We have received regularly for years the following British Quarterlies to wit: The London Quarterly Review—Conservative; the Edinburgh Review—Whig; the North British Review—Free Church; the Westminster Review—Liberal; and Blackwood's Magazine—Tory. These works are of the first order. See advertisement of the Publishers, L. Scott & Co. in our columns to-day.

☞ We learn from the Washington City Correspondence, that William Shepard Bryan, of Baltimore, was admitted as a practicing Attorney at Law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and delivered an argument before their Honors, in the case of Potter *vs.* Potter for the appellants, which is spoken of in terms of high commendation. Mr. B. is the son of the Hon. J. H. Bryan, of Raleigh. The Hon. Messrs. Badger and Graham were engaged in the same suit.

THE NAVY. It is stated that the naval committee of the House, at a full meeting on Saturday last, voted unanimously to report a bill soon authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, to be built under the direction of Mr. Secretary Dobbin, and appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose. This evinces a hearty response to the recommendation of the Secretary.

THE MARKETS—*Petersburg*, Dec. 17. Nothing of consequence doing in tobacco. Cotton 9 to 9⅞—corn, a fair demand at 62 to 66—wheat, good demand at from $1 to $147—guano, $46 to 47 per ton.

Wilmington, Dec. 17. No change in turpentine, article in fair demand; 61 cents offered and refused for spirits turpentine. Heavy stock of Fayetteville flour on hand, and a decline of 25 cents.

THE REVISAL. The Hon. Asa Biggs is at present in this City, engaged with the other Commissioner B. F. Moore, Esq. on the Revised Code. H. S. Smith, Esq. of this place, is Clerk to the Commission. The laws are expected to be ready for the press next spring.

☞ In giving in our last the standing Committees of the House of Representatives, we inadvertently omitted to state that Dr. Shaw, of this State, is on the Committee on Roads and Canals.

☞ The Washington Globe of Friday says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Kerr, of North Carolina, was yesterday called home by telegraphic despatch, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his wife."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Asia arrived at New York on the 15th, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. We give the intelligence from the East as follows:

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EAST. The Emperor of Russia positively refuses to accept any arrangement. He says that henceforth the question of dispute must be decided by the fate of armies.

The Sultan in an interview with Gen. de l'Hays pointed out the necessity of putting a termination to the demands of the Russians, and he declared that the Principalities must and shall be evacuated.

It was reported that the whole of the Polish army had marched to the Principalities. An imperial guard was to garrison Poland.

On the 21st the Turks drove the Russians from the island opposite Giurgero. Two attempts were made to recapture it, but the Russians were repulsed. On the 24th, however, the Russians recaptured it, when the Turks showed fight, but were finally driven off.

On the 25th the Turks advanced towards Krajovo, and formed an entrenched camp of 8,000 men.

A large body of Cossacks, reconnoitering on the Danube, had been surprised by the Turks, and cut to pieces.

The report of the treaty of alliance between England and France regarding the Eastern question, and eventually giving aid to the Turks, was universally believed.

A severe struggle continues for the passage of the Danube.

The Austrians were forming large armies of observation in Transylvania, and other Eastern frontiers.

Omer Pacha firmly maintains his position at Kalfat. His policy seems to harrass the enemy, but to avoid pitched battles.

It was rumored that six French and English steamers had or were about to enter the Black sea.

It was rumored that there was a rising of the people of Oporto, Portugal, against the regency of the King consort.

Cotton was quiet at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs, under the influence of large receipts, had fallen. Rosin and spirits turpentine in moderate demand.

For the Standard.

DOWELLTOWN, YADKIN CO., Dec. 10, 1853.

SUICIDE IN YADKIN COUNTY JAIL. Maston Jester, who has been in the prison of this County for some months past, awaiting his trial for having beaten his wife most unmercifully, was found dead by the Sheriff on going into his cell for the purpose of bringing the prisoner before the Court. He had taken his own life by tying together his suspenders and handkerchief, fastening one end to the uppermost bar of the window, thus choking himself to death. At the time of his arrest he supposed his wife dead, lying upon the bed where he last saw her, and from which her body was taken nearly lifeless and perfectly senseless from the effects of his drunken outrages upon her person. He was not informed by any one during his confinement of the recovery of his wife, but was told this morning in rather an earnest tone by some one who thought to hiss the wretche's conscience on, that she was certainly dead, which was the probable cause of the rash act. He has been feigning insanity, but doubtless all the while engaged in

"Pursuing conclusions infinite
Of easy ways to die."

Whether his mind was really "non compos" or not, none can now determine; but he evidently expected to make such plea as insanity to relieve himself of his liabilities to justice. His case has now, by his own act, gone up to the Court above for adjudication, where an omniscient God judges both of the "law and fact." Let all men imagine the sentence. None doubt his guilt, for "suicide is confession"; none pity him, for he knew no mercy; none weep for him, for to his wife he was cruel as the savage, towards his children an abusive tyrant.

The "Whig" of Tuesday contains an invitation to the party to hold a meeting to appoint delegates to the Convention, which will shortly meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. The Editor is opposed to incorporating in the platform any resolution on the subject of free suffrage or of an open Convention. He thinks these questions "should originate with the people in their primary assemblies, and receive form and vitality from their Representatives in the Legislatnre." At a recent whig meeting, held in Raleigh resolutions were passed without any enunciation of principles whatever. This primary assembly said nothing in regard to these important issues, and if the Convention agreeably to Mr. Williamson's notion adjourns without any expression of opinion upon them, the nominee will go before the people free to advocate either side which is most popular in any particular region where he may happen to be. We do not pretend to say that this was the object of the Editor when he penned his non-commital article, but this result will follow. We now ask the "Whig" if he is still opposed to Free Suffrage, is he with the comparatively non-slaveholding Counties of the West in favor of an open and unrestricted Convention? The people have a right to know the views of the candidates for Governor on the important questions of State reform, and they will not put confidence in a party whose selected exponent is afraid to assume and express his opinions freely and openly upon them. It is well known that Gov. Manly rode on both sides of these questions; and are the Whigs going to attempt that game again? The Democratic Convention will take decided grounds, our candidate will be a Free Suffrage man and opposed to an open Convention. We will see what grounds this Whig meeting called for by the organ will take. *Charlotte Democrat.*

NORTH CAROLINIANS ABROAD. In looking over the list of the members elect of the thirty-third Congress we were much gratified to see the name of our old schoolmate, Roland Jones, Esq., late of Salisbury, enrolled among the number. Mr. Jones emigrated to Louisiana several years ago, and is now, we believe, a citizen of Shreveport. Shortly after he finished his legal education at the North he became distinguished as a lawyer in Louisiana, and was promoted to the bench of that State. He married several years ago in Wilkes County, a daughter of the late Mumford Stokes, Ex-Governor of North Carolina.

We notice, too, that another old friend, the Rev. A. M. Shipp, of Lincoln County, formerly President of Greensborough Female College, and late Professor of English literature at the University of North Carolina, has been elected Professor of English Literature in Wofford College, by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We had occasion but a short time ago to notice the election of the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, late of this place, as Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, and still more recently the election of the Rev. Thomas F. Scott, late of Iredell County, as Episcopal Bishop of Oregon. *Salisbury Whig.*

The two armies now in hostile array on the banks of the Danube are thus described in an European letter:

"As a general thing, the Russians continue to be savage, pitiless, rapacious, ruthless; their army is badly fed, worse clothed, and wretchedly drilled. The Turks continue to be christian, courteous, just, and generous, and their army huddled together, and composed of incongruous elements as it is, is ardent, obedient, and supplied with good and abundant rations."

PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Texas Legislature is in session, and a letter from San Antonio says that the road to the Pacific will be built, if it takes the fifty millions of acres of land which the State owns to do it. Four companies are at Austin bidding for the charter to build a road to El Paso, and one will be granted this winter. From El Paso to San Diego is only 750 miles.

Bodies Recovered.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15. Six bodies have been found on the beach, supposed to be those lost from the cutter Hamilton. This makes it certain that all the officers and crew perished, except the seaman, Hagan, who was picked up while clinging to the wreck of one of the life-boats.

Wealth, honor, and favor, may come upon a man by chance; nay! they may be cast upon him without so much as looking after them; but virtue is the work of industry and labor; and certainly it is worth the while to purchase that good which brings all others along with it.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1853.

SENATE. On motion it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be till Monday next.

A number of petitions on various subjects were then presented.

Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

On motions by several Senators, so much of the President's message as relates to finance, commerce, territories, Indian affairs, military affairs, judiciary, postal affairs, naval affairs, public lands, roads and canals, and foreign relations was referred to the committee on those subjects.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a district judge for the Southern District of California, with authority for the two district judges to hold courts in each district in case of absence or sickness of each other—referred.

Mr. Gwin moved an executive session—agreed.

Mr. Gwin offered the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire and report on the general condition of the commerce of the United States carried on upon the Pacific ocean, and whether legislative action is necessary for the security and promotion of that important national interest.

Mr. Hamlin gave notice of a bill to satisfy claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French.

After the doors were opened, Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, offered a resolution to amend the rules by providing that in all cases of election of officers by the Senate of the United States, the vote shall be taken *viva voce*.

Mr. Brodhead hoped the Senator would make the resolution include, also, that Executive sessions shall be with open doors. Resolution laid over.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Houston, from the committee of ways and means, reported bills making appropriations for supporting the Departments, and for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June, 1854. Referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee of agriculture, reported Homestead bill. Similarly referred.

Mr. Meacham gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for paying the fourth installment of the surplus revenue, under the law of 1836.

Mr. Sage offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Interior, provided he first obtain consent of Virginia, be authorized to contract for the purchase of Mount Vernon for the use of the United States, on such terms as may be deemed just and expedient, and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to by yeas 97, nays 103.

Mr. Sage moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee, as he had noticed a majority of the members of the committee on ways and means had voted to lay it on the table.

Mr. Houston moved to refer the resolution to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Bayly moved its reference to the committee on military affairs. He knew of no authority to buy land except for dock-yards, arsenals, and things of that sort.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked Mr. Bayly whether at the last session he did not report a bill in favor of paying the expenses of bringing the fillibusters home from Spain? Where did the gentleman find that power?

Mr. Bayly referred the gentleman to the Congressional Globe, where would be found the source whence Congress supposed the power derived.

Mr. Bissell, before he could vote on the resolution, wished to know how many acres there are in the estate, how much is to be paid for it, and under whose control it is to be. He hoped it would go to the committee least likely to carry out the intention of the mover.

Mr. Bayly, in reply to the question, said, Virginia will not cede her jurisdiction over any part of her territory to the general government, except for purposes defined by the Constitution.

Mr. Churchwell said in view of this, it seemed unnecessary to say anything further on the subject.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, doubted very much whether Mr. Bayly was authorised to speak for that Commonwealth on this subject, although he did not deny that the gentleman was a fair exponent when matters of controversy arise in relation to offices in which Virginians are concerned.

Mr. Bayly replied, that he had no right to speak for Virginia was unquestionably true, but he asked if the united delegation have not a right to speak. They had spoken by voting every one to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was not yet satisfied; he doubted very much whether Virginia has transferred to her entire delegation any authority over this subject.

Mr. Letcher said the legislature of Virginia has repeatedly said she will not cede her jurisdiction.

Mr. Campbell remarked that is more like an answer to the question of power.

Mr. Giddings inquired of his colleague if we got the land whether he intended to move the application of the Wilmot Proviso. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell replied that he had understood from intimations thrown out, that the probability was that the Union would soon be again endangered, and he did not know better territory on which it could again be saved than Mount Vernon. If Virginia does not intend to cede her jurisdiction, no harm could come of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Yates was for purchasing Mount Vernon, and believed there was too much patriotism in the Old Dominion to refuse jurisdiction over the territory.

Mr. Richardson opposed the resolution. The next thing they would be called to do was to purchase the battle grounds of the revolution.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, inquired whether the gentleman did not vote for an appropriation to pay for the Jackson equestrian statue?

Mr. Richardson did not remember.

Mr. Campbell thought he did.

Mr. Richardson did not see the applicability of the question.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, like other gentlemen who participated in the debate, eloquently spoke in favor of the purchase.

Mr. Bissell was opposed to the resolution in its present form. It was monstrous to put it in the power of one person to pay what he pleased for Mount Vernon.

Mr. Sage defended the resolution, and thought opposition came with a bad grace from gentlemen whose names stand recorded for objects far less commendable than this.

Mr. Clingman suggested that the gentleman alter his resolution, making the purchase a subject of inquiry by a committee.

Mr. Sage acquiesced.

Mr. Bayly moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Disney said, after the sympathy and large patriotism evinced, he presumed gentlemen were to some extent relieved. Supposing the House was satisfied with the exhibitions of eloquence, it was time to go to business, and he moved to proceed to the bills on the Speaker's table. Agreed to.

The Senate bill regulating the manner of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was then taken up, and after considerable debate thereupon the House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Kerr, of this State, gave notice during this day's session, that he would introduce a bill allowing a credit, for a limited period, on Railroad iron imported into the United States. This refers, of course, to iron for the N. C. Railroad.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK, December 16.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

CORN—Dull, @ 63 @ 64 cts. for new mixed and white. The quotations from Baltimore are 55 @ 58 cts.

FLOUR—In fair demand, @ $7 for S. F.; $7¼ for Extra; $7¾ @ $8 for Family; supply about equal to the demand.

B. E. PEAS—95 @ 97 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $1 25 @ 1 50; Peaches $3 a $20.

COTTON—Prime N. C. has been sold since the Steamers news at 9¾ cts.

BACON—9 @ 9¼ for hoground; Hams 12½ cts.

STAVES—In good demand at last quotations.

NAVAL STORES—TAR $2¼ @ 2½; SPIRITS TURPENTINE 64 @ 65 cts.

MARRIED,

In Forsythe, on the 27th ult., by John M. Vawter, Esq., Mr. Sam'l Kennedy to Mrs. Mary Ann Row. Also, by Rev. William Turner, Mr. Robt. De. ap to Miss Phebe M. Harmon.

In Craven county, on Thursday last, by W. B. Wadsworth, Esq., Mr. Augustus W. Carman to Miss Ann E. Dudley, daughter of Bishop Dudley, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 24th of November, 1853, by Rev. A. B. Alderman, Mr. Enoch Wells, of New Hanover, to Miss Mary C. Herring, only daughter of Stephen Herring, Esq. of Duplin.

In Chatham county, N. C., at the house of her father, Thomas Rogers, Esq., by Rev. Wm. Lineberry, on the 22d of November, 1852, Mr. Peter Campbell, of Moore county, to Miss Elizabeth T. Rogers. Also, on Tuesday evening 8th inst., by the Rev. A. L. Stough, Mr. John W. Boon to Miss Mary Lasseter, eldest daughter of Col. James Lasseter.

DIED,

In Weldon, on the 12th instant, Col. W. F. S. Alston, formerly Editor of the North Carolina Telegraph.

In Granville county, in June last, Mrs. Indiana F. Gooch, consort of Dudley Gooch, Esq.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place *all* our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co, have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, $6.

☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm," lately* RESUSCITATED *and thrown upon the market.*

New York, Dec. 19, 1853. 10—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers, which have taken the first premiums at the late Fairs held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills, seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship, wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.

ANN BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

WARRENTON N. C. FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 16th of January ensuing. The corps of Teachers will consist of ten or more, experienced in their various departments. Professor Vincent Czurda will again have charge of the Musical Department with competent Assistants.

The situation of the Seminary is beautiful, with ample space for exercise and recreation. Those who may desire more minute information as to terms, &c., can have a Circular sent to their address.

DANIEL TURNER, Principal.

Warrenton, N. C., Dec. 16, 1853. 10—20J.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, WARRENTON, N. C.—R. A. EZELL, A. M., *Principal*, assisted by competent Instructors. The Spring Session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1854.

TERMS:

Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
Fuel and Lights in Room,	5,00
Tuition in Languages and Mathematics,	17,50
" in English Branches,	12,50
" in French, (extra,)	10,00
Fuel in School Room,	1,00

For particulars see Catalogue.

Warrenton, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—w4w.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDANTS OF COMMON Schools of Wake County will meet at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 1st THURSDAY of January next. A full attendance is required. R. H. JONES, Chm'n.

December 20, 1853. 10—1d.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.—THE 23d Term of this School will commence on the 6th of January, 1854, and continue five months.

For a Circular, containing full information, apply to the subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector*.

Dec. 16, 1853. 10—1t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } September 6th, 1853. } 84—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid,	6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic "	20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric "	All kinds of Extracts and Confections,
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do.	50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do.	10 " Fowler's Solution,
8 " Nitric do.	10 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
3 " Muriatic do.	25 " Iodine,
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether,	10 " Iodine Potassae,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre,	10 " Cirate Iron,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid,	10 " do do and Qui.
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia,	20 oz. " Lactate do
2 do Spts do	20 " Balsam Copaiba,
50 lbs. Carbonate, do	50 " Quinine,
25 " Liq Ammonia,	100 " Quinine,
5 " Tartar Emetic,	10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Pulv. Animonialis,	100 gals Castor Oil,
6 " Golder Sulphurat do	100 " Flor Sulphur,
25 " Blue Mass,	10 bbls. Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth,	5 " Printer's Glue,
35 " Calomel (Opt.)	20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
25 " Gum Camphor,	Shakers Herbs,
200 " Chloride Lime,	50 " Gum Arabic
20 " Choloform,	25 " do Assafoetida,
50 " Peruvian Bark,	1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

50 doz. Mexican Mustang Lina-ment,	12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
	12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
24 " Hoofland's German Bit.	6 " Gray's Ointment,
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's	10 " Green Mountain do.
and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand,	A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines.
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	R. R. R. Remedies and in
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jam Ginger,	fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

125 kegs Pure White Lead	50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry and in Oil,
90 " Extra do.	
40 " No 1 do	50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint,	25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black,	4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre,	1 " Copal Varnish,
2 casks Spanish Brown,	10 cans Coach do.
2 " Venetian Red,	1 bbl. Japan do.
5 kegs Red Lead,	1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge,	&c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.	

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted,	125 boxes French and American Window Glass,
5 crates, 3 hhds. of Druggists shop Furniture.	

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
2 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
85 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a veryl arge stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere.
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy-Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—t1stJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RE-ceived a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal,	Ariana,	Lopez,
Chicken Cock,	La National,	Plantation,
Londres,	Niagara,	La Magnolia,
El Divan,	Cobden,	Napoleon,
Isabella,	Rio Honda,	Baraneo,
Victoria,	Conquesta,	Programa,
La India,	El Mensagora,	Ugues,
La Salvadora,	Baltimore Club,	

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.
CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expidition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following now offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:

E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Stricklands; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C..

☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.
PARISEN & KING.
September 13, 1853. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F. Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ...	$400
10 " " " "	485
12 " " " "	525
14 " " " "	585
15 " " " "	615
16 " " " "	650
20 " " " "	695
25 " " " "	750
30 " " " "	850
35 " " " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked F. S. are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		Term expires.	
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian,..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward,* (F. S.)	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote,* (F. S.),.	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
"	1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04	"
"	1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11	"
"	1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06	"
"	1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04	"
"	1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64	"
"	1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79	"
"	1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53	"
"	1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06	"
"	1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06	"
"	1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30	"
"	1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04	"
"	1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17	"
"	1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27	"
"	1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08	"
"	1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26	"
"	1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42	"
"	1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45	"
	Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Will practice in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Alamance and Wake Counties.
_ Office on King Street.
September 9th, 1853. 84—3m.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,
Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&s.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

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